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REMARKS

Claims 1, 2, and 5 have been amended to overcome the examiner's objections to those claims. In each case the examiner's suggested changes have been adopted. Additionally, independent claims 1 and 5 have each been further amended in minor respects to more clearly recite the method and apparatus aspects of the present invention.

Claims 1, 2, 5, and 6 were rejected as obvious based upon the Nelson et al. and Matsuyama et al. references. The present invention is directed to the transmission of digital data over the air between computers, and wherein the entire transmission path involves digital transmission. The arrangement is such that the transmission of digital data between computers can be effected completely digitally, without signal form transformation during the transmission, and also substantially continuously, so that the speed limitation on transmission of data between computers can be overcome.

In the present invention the digital information that is to be transmitted between computers is transmitted intermittently in digital form from a transmitting computer and is intermediately stored in a first memory of a first adaptation circuit. The information is then digitally transmitted over the air from the first adaptation circuit memory by a digital transmitter that substantially continuously transmits the data in digital form to a digital receiver. The received digital data are stored in a second memory associated with a second adaptation circuit and are thereafter transmitted intermittently to a receiving computer. Thus, the adaptation circuits with their respective memories enable the

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transmission of digital data between two computers in digital form and at a very high speed.

The Nelson et al. reference that was cited and relied upon, on the other hand, discloses a system and method that involve the transmission of data between data terminals over the air in analog form. Nelson et al. provides sending and receiving modems 10 that modulate the transmitted and received signals to transform the signal from the first data terminal into an analog signal. That analog signal is then broadcast by a transmitting radio as a modulated signal by conventional FM radio to a conventional receiving FM radio, after which the received analog signal is again modulated, back to digital form, for delivery to a receiving data terminal. Thus, Nelson et al. is not directed to the problem to which the present invention is directed, and therefore one having only ordinary skill in the art and seeking to solve the problem to which the present invention is directed would not be led to the Nelson et al. reference because it is not pertinent to the enablement of the rapid transmission, in digital form, of digital information. The Nelson et al. reference does not provide a solution to the problem solved by the present invention.

Although the Nelson et al. reference discloses an arrangement containing a phase locked loop for signal synchronization, the Matsuyama et al. reference was cited for its disclosure of an oscillator in a clock signal regenerating circuit. But the mere mention in a reference of an oscillator in a clock signal circuit still does not address the problem that is solved by the present invention. Accordingly, one having only ordinary skill in the art would not

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be led to the Matsuyama et al. reference in connection with a solution to the problem solved by the present invention. Moreover, there is no suggestion in either of the references that would lead one to attempt to combine their teachings. And even if their teachings were to be combined, the combination still does not teach the substantially continuous transmission at high speed of digital data in digital form between computers without modulation of the signals. Therefore the present invention is neither taught nor suggested by either of the Nelson et al. or Matsuyama et al. references, nor is it taught or suggested by their combination.

Claims 3, 4, 7, and 8 were rejected as obvious in view of the disclosures contained in the Nelson et al. and Matsuyama et al. references, along with the disclosures contained in the Dingsor and Nomura et al. references. In that regard, the primary Nelson et al. reference and the secondary Matsuyama et al. reference have already been distinguished from the claimed invention. With regard to Dingsor, that reference is directed to a device in an FM radio receiver, and it clearly contemplates the over-the-air transmission of analog signals, as does the Nelson et al. reference, not to the substantially continuous over-the-air transmission of digital signals as claimed.

The Nomura et al. reference relates to a receiver for determining the transmission mode of a DAB transmission, but it does not teach or suggest the transmission of digital information between two computers. It, either alone or together with the other references relied upon, therefore does not enable one to solve the problem to which the present invention is directed.

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In addition to the references individually not showing or suggesting the invention as it is claimed, even if those references were to be combined in some way, the combination does not suggest the claimed invention. Moreover, the references do not contain any hint as to how they could be combined to arrive at the invention as claimed. In that regard, it is not apparent which features of which reference are to be combined with which features of the other reference. In short, the references do not contain any suggestions concerning how they could be combined. Accordingly, the only motivation for combining the references in the manner the examiner has done is the disclosure of the present application. And to use as a road map or as a template an inventor's disclosure to aid in picking and choosing particular parts of references that allegedly can be combined to render obvious that which only the inventor has taught is an improper basis for rejection. Thus, the invention as claimed is directed to an invention that is not obvious from the teachings of the references relied upon.

Based upon the foregoing amendments and remarks, the claims as they now stand in the application are believed clearly to be in allowable form in that they patentably distinguish over the disclosures contained in the references that were cited and relied upon by the examiner. Consequently, this application is believed to be in condition for allowance, and reconsideration and reexamination of the application is respectfully requested with a view toward the issuance of an early Notice of Allowance.

The examiner is cordially invited to telephone the undersigned attorney if this amendment raises any questions, so that any such question can be

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quickly resolved in order that the present application can proceed toward allowance.

Respectfully submitted,



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